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ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and
SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

On the Health and Sanitary Circumstances
of the Borough
for the Year ended 31st December, 1955



*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health.*

FREDERIC STREET,
HARTLEPOOL.

BOROUGH OF HARTLEPOOL



ANNUAL REPORT

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SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

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for the Year ended 31st December, 1955

BOROUGH OF HARTLEPOOL

Members of the Public Health & Housing Committee.

January to April, 1955.

The Mayor (Ald. D. Richmond)
Chairman Ald. F. Windebank
Deputy Chairman Coun. E. Friel

Aldermen—F. J. Carr, O.B.E.
G. Davison
F. Jacques
H. Lightfoot

Councillors—O. F. Bradshaw
Mrs. J. Flewker
J. McKenna
Mrs. M. E. Smith
J. Westmoreland

May to December, 1955.

The Mayor (Ald. R. S. Boswell).
Chairman Ald. F. Windebank
Deputy Chairman Coun. Mrs.
Flewker

Aldermen—G. Davison
F. Jacques
Wm. C. Pounder

Councillors—O. F. Bradshaw
J. McKenna
E. Friel
Mrs. M. E. Smith
T. Wood
Mrs. D. Charlton

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Part-time Temporary Medical Officer of Health (from 2/5/55) :

M. J. NOLAN, L.C.R.P. & S.I.

Sanitary Inspectors, Meat and Food Inspectors :

G. A. WARD, M.S.I.A.

Certificate of R.S.I. and Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.

Certificate of R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

O. B. DODDS (from 17/1/55)

Certificate of R.S.I. and Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

Miss A. Bendelow, S.R.N., H.V., Cert. S.C.M.

Miss M. BUCHANAN, S.R.N., H.V., Cert. S.C.M.

Miss S. HOOD, S.R.N.

Clerks :

Miss M. WHEATLEY

Mr. G. H. HEAL

Miss J. A. PALLISTER

*Health Department,
Frederic Street,
Hartlepool.*

To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Hartlepool for the year 1955.

There has been an increase in the birth rate for the town for the first time in ten years.

The death rate, while still about the average for the County as a whole, has shown a decrease on last year's figures.

There has also been a decrease in the number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year and also a decrease in the number of deaths.

There has been no serious epidemic during the year.

I have had the advantage of being able to view the health of the Borough as a General Practitioner as well as your part-time Medical Officer and I have been in close touch with the people in their own homes.

The Council's housing programme is, I feel sure responsible for the improved health of the people and I have found that those from Slum Clearance areas, with very few exceptions appreciate their new houses and make an effort to live up to their improved accommodation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

M. J. NOLAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES and
ANALYSIS of MORTALITY RATES for the Year, 1955.**

				<i>England & Wales</i>	<i>Hartlepool</i>
				<i>Rates per 1,000 population</i>	
Births—					
Live Births	..	..	..	15.00	18.96*
Still Births	..	..	..	0.35	0.53
Deaths—					
All Causes	..	..	..	11.37	14.27*
Typhoid & Paratyphoid			..	0.00	—
Whooping Cough		..	..	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	..	..	..	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	0.15	0.24
Influenza	..	..	..	0.07	0.00
Smallpox	..	..	..	0.00	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including polio-encephalitis)	..	..		0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	..	..	..	0.49	0.30

*Corrected Birth Rate and Death Rate.

		Rates per 1,000 Live Births.	
Deaths—			
All causes under 1 year of age	24.9		51.2
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	..	0.75	—

STATISTICS and SOCIAL CONDITIONS of the AREA.

Area (Acres)	1,841
Population (Census 1951)	17,217
Population (estimated mid 1955)	16,900
Rateable Value	£86,733
Sum represented by 1d. rate	£322 (<i>est.</i>)
Total Number of Dwelling houses at 31.12.55	4,983
Number of new houses completed in 1955	191

POPULATION.

The estimated population mid-1955 as supplied by the Registrar-General was 16,900, which was 40 less as compared with 1954.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Registrar General's Estimated Population</i>
1942	14,840
1943	14,510
1944	14,740
1945	14,950
1946	15,780
1947	16,020
1948	16,660
1949	16,900
1950	16,940
1951	16,990
Population by 1951 Census	17,217
1952	17,080
1953	16,940
1954	16,940
1955	16,900

The distribution of the population throughout the wards during the year is indicated by the following figures based on the number of electors in each ward :—

St. Hilda—2,962	Station—2,727	Throston—2,480
Central—2,586	Brus—2,713	Hart—3,940

HOUSING STATISTICS

No. of applicants on Waiting List as at 31st December, 1955	773
No. of houses completed and let 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1955	191
No. of other houses becoming available for letting during same period 	109
No. of families rehoused as special cases on medical grounds	14
No. of families rehoused on account of Tuberculosis ..	2

The figure of 773 applicants for Council houses must be analysed in order to assess the position wherein there are this number of applicants in a town with 4,983 houses, 1,314 of which have been built since the end of the war and the active slum clearance rehousing.

The applicants can be divided up thus :—

“Doubled-up” families living with relatives 	181
Families having own tenancy but living in overcrowded conditions as assessed by the Council’s point scheme	223
From families having own tenancy but no overcrowding..	369
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black; margin-bottom: 2px;"/> 773 <hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black; margin-top: 2px;"/>

It would appear from the above figures that about 40% of the applicants have no real need for rehousing from a health point of view. They are desirous of obtaining a more modern house or a house with modern amenities. It is of course essential that all other applicants should be dealt with before those applicants already in reasonable accommodation are even considered.

The figures for families ‘living-in’ has been reduced by 213 since 1954 and must be to a great degree responsible for the reduction in the total number of applicants from 1,304 in 1954, to 773 in 1955.

BIRTHS.

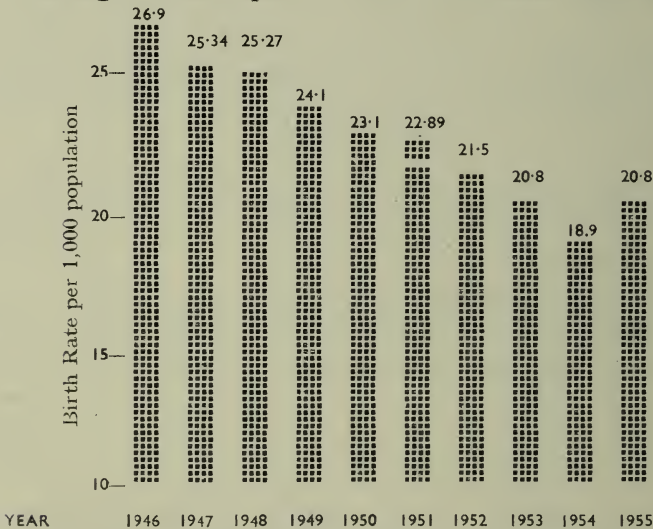
There were 352 live births in the Borough in 1955 as compared with 321 in 1954. The crude birth rate for 1955 was 20.8. A glance at the diagram below shows that the steady decline in the birth rate since 1946 has shown a slight increase this year.

The birth rate for the town, however, continues at a level higher than the average for England and Wales.

The total births were made up as follows :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births—Legitimate	175	164	339
Illegitimate	6	7	13
Still Births—Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate	—	1	1

Borough of Hartlepool—Crude Birth Rate 1946-1955.



DEATHS.

The main causes of death in order of importance are unchanged viz., diseases of heart and blood vessels; cancer; pneumonia and bronchitis. Their respective importances have altered a little in that the percentage due to diseases of heart and blood vessels has fallen somewhat and that due to cancer and chest diseases, pneumonia and bronchitis has risen. Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis continue to be small. There is a slight decrease in the deaths from defined and ill-defined diseases and from accidents. The high number of cases of lung cancer in males which showed itself in 1953 has fallen somewhat although the great prevalence of the disease in males is still to be seen—6 males to 1 female. Enquiries and discussions as to the reason for this still continue without definite decisions being reached.

There were 190 deaths which in a population of 16,900 makes a crude death rate of 11.24. The crude death rate for 1954 was 13.0.

Borough of Hartlepool.—Table to show causes of death during 1955 together with percentages of the total for the 3 main causes and for Tuberculosis. (Figures for 1954 are given for comparison).

CAUSES OF DEATH	1954			1955		
	M	F	% of total of main causes of death	M	F	% of total of main causes of death
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1	1.4%	1	3	2.1%
Tuberculosis, other	1	—		—	—	
Syphilitic disease	1	—		—	—	
Diphtheria	—	—		—	—	
Whooping Cough	—	1		—	—	
Meningococcal infections	—	1		—	—	
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—		—	—	
Measles	—	—		—	—	
Other infective and parasitic disease	—	—		—	—	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	6	4	16.4%	3	2	16.8%
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	1		6	1	
Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	—	3		—	4	
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	—	1		—	2	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	4		6	8	
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1		—	2	
Diabetes	3	1		—	—	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	16	42.3%	15	12	42.6%
Coronary disease, angina	19	10		14	7	
Hypertension with heart disease ..	5	1		2	3	
Other heart disease	1	10		10	9	
Other circulatory disease	7	7		4	5	
Influenza	—	2	11.8%	—	—	11.0%
Pneumonia	5	4		3	2	
Bronchitis	10	7		12	4	
Other diseases of resp. system ..	—	1		3	—	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	1	1		4	1	
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea ..	—	—		—	3	
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—		—	—	
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—		—	—	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	—	1		—	—	
Congenital malformations	—	1		—	1	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	16		15	12	
Motor vehicles accidents	2	1		—	—	
All other accidents	6	1		6	3	
Suicide	—	1		2	—	
Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—		—	—	

GENERAL PROVISIONS of HEALTH SERVICES for HARTLEPOOL.

Hospitals (under the control of the Hartlepoons Hospitals Management Committee).

Infectious Diseases. These are admitted to Brierton Hospital which still maintains a number of beds for the common infectious diseases.

Tuberculosis. Brierton Hospital is now in the main a hospital for cases of tuberculosis. Cases for whose treatment facilities are not available there, are admitted to hospitals outside the area.

General Hospitals. Hospitals in the area to which Hartlepool people are sent are the General Hospital and the Cameron Hospital in West Hartlepool and the Hartlepoons Hospital in Hartlepool.

General Medical Practitioners.

The Executive Council for the County of Durham is the body responsible for administration of the National Health Service insofar as the General Practitioner Service in Hartlepool is concerned.

Midwives. The Domiciliary Midwifery Service is a County Council Service. The midwives serving Hartlepool: Nurse E. E. Lee, 13 West View Road, Hartlepool: Nurse E. Foster, 75 Marine Drive, Hartlepool: Nurse Ashton, The Bungalow, Grove Street, Hartlepool.

Home Nursing Service. Home nursing is the responsibility of Durham County Council. There are two nurses: Nurse Carter, 7 Clifford Close, Hartlepool: Nurse Hart, 7 North Drive, West Hartlepool.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Infant Welfare Clinic. Durham County Council Infant Welfare Clinics are held as under:—

Frederic Street Clinic—every Tuesday, 9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.
and 1-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.

West View Clinic—every Thursday 1-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.

Sunlight Clinic—held every Tuesday morning at Frederic Street Clinic.

Ante-Natal Clinics. These clinics are attended by certain of the general practitioners of the town who see only their own patients. The clinics are held at Frederic Street and West View.

School Minor Ailment Clinic. This clinic is held at Frederic Street as follows :—

Monday morning—9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.

Wednesday morning—9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.

Friday morning—treatment only—no doctor in attendance.

Ophthalmic School Clinic. This clinic is held at Frederic Street.

School Dental Clinic. Held on Monday morning and afternoon and Thursday morning at Frederic Street.

Chest Clinics. The chest clinic is held at Brierton Hospital, West Hartlepool, for Hartlepool patients as follows :—

Males	} Morning and afternoon—every Monday.
Females	

Children—Wednesday afternoon.

Venereal Diseases Clinic. This clinic is held at the General Hospital, West Hartlepool, as follows :—

Males—Thursdays at 5 p.m.

Females—Mondays at 2 p.m.

Ambulance Service. The Ambulance Service in Hartlepool is a Durham County Council Service. One ambulance is stationed in Hartlepool and is controlled from the West Hartlepool Ambulance Station.

The control is continuously manned and receives calls for ambulance transport and transmits necessary instructions. Where necessary the County Ambulance is supplemented by the ambulances of West Hartlepool.

The ambulance stationed in Hartlepool covers also parts of Stockton Rural area.

Usage of Ambulance Service—Hartlepool, 1955.

	Journeys under- taken	Cases carried			Mileage Travelled
		Stretcher	Sitting	Total	
(a) By County vehicle stationed in Hartlepool	2094 (2304)	1354 (1776)	4628 (4210)	5982 (5986)	28015 (26508)
(b) By West Hartlepool Ambulance Service on behalf of County Council	90 (102)	89 (100)	— (1)	89 (101)	758 (910)
Totals	2184 (2406)	1443 (1876)	4628 (4211)	6071 (6087)	28773 (27418)

Figures in brackets are for the year 1954.

NOTE.—In addition to the above, the services of neighbouring County Depots are also utilised particularly on occasions when economy can be effected by co-ordinating journeys.

Figures of interest as applying on the 31st December, 1955.

Hartlepool children in the care of Durham County Council :

In Children's Homes and Nursery 31

In approved schools 3

Hartlepool persons maintained by Durham County Council :

In residential hostels 14

Hartlepool persons on the Blind Register 30

Hartlepool persons who are notified Mental Defectives 41

Hartlepool persons on Tuberculosis Register 132

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table gives the number of notifications of cases of infectious diseases and also the number of deaths for 1954 and for 1955.

Prevalence of Infectious Diseases.

Disease	1954		1955	
	Total cases notified	Number of Deaths	Total cases notified	Number of Deaths
Scarlet Fever	3	—	5	—
Measles	392	—	43	—
Pneumonia (Primary & Influenzal)	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—	30	—
Whooping Cough	132	1	94	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—	—
Dysentery	6	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—
do. (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—

The age-group distribution of cases of infectious diseases for the year 1955 :—

[illegible]

Notifiable Diseases.

The notifiable diseases which are required to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of districts under the provisions of the Public Health Acts are Smallpox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever, Typhus and Enteric or Relapsing Fever.

Apart from these notifiable diseases there are others which include Plague, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Acute Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Encephalitis Lethargica, Malaria, Dysentery, Acute Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, Puerperal Pyrexia, Measles and Whooping Cough.

Under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Medical Practitioners are required to notify cases of food poisoning.

Diphtheria.

There were no cases of diphtheria in the Borough during 1955. This is the fifth consecutive year.

The diminution in cases of diphtheria has been one of the outstanding successes of preventive medicine.

We must however continue to work to maintain this satisfactory position. The organisation is still with us and is only waiting for us to diminish our efforts when it will once again make its presence felt.

Immunisation of the child population in Hartlepool is carried out by the local practitioners as well as by the Medical Officer of Health. Sessions for this purpose are held by the Medical Officer of Health at Frederic Street for schoolchildren. Pre-school children are immunised at the Baby Welfare Clinics at Frederic Street and West View.

Diphtheria Immunisations carried out during the year 1955.

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>Booster</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of children immunised . .	188	16	37	241

Scarlet Fever.

There were 5 cases notified as Scarlet Fever during the year as compared with 3 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

There were no cases notified during 1955.

Measles.

The periodicity of measles which we have come to expect in urban districts seems in the past few years to have undergone a change. As can be seen from the adjoining table the disease did have a biennial periodicity until 1950 since when we have had a large number of notifications each year until 1953 when there has been a drop. The number of notified cases this year is the lowest since 1949.

Notified Cases of Measles—Hartlepool.

Year	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
No. of cases notified	254	16	426	42	380	234	261	71	392	43

Whooping Cough.

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
No. of Notifications ..	7	36	160	13	132	94

There was during the year a decrease in the number of cases of whooping cough notified. There were no deaths during the year.

A large number of local health authorities are now carrying out the immunisation in conjunction with diphtheria immunisation.

This disease is in my opinion the infectious disease most in need of action and I feel that a scheme for immunisation against whooping cough should be introduced as soon as possible by the County Council. It is being carried out by General Practitioners.

Tuberculosis.

There were during the year 20 new cases notified and there were 2 deaths from this disease.

The notifications of new cases remain much at the same level as previously. The figure of 2 deaths is a reduction of 2 on the previous year and is an improvement on what appertained a few years ago being the second lowest rate, .23 per 1,000, ever recorded.

Mass Radiography — Chest X-Ray.

Although every effort was made to encourage people to take advantage of Mass Radiography Chest X-Ray the result this year was very disappointing and showed a dramatic decline of the previous year's figures. In 1954, 1,006 persons were X-Rayed and this year only 625. Of these figures 252 were schoolchildren whose examination was arranged by my department, 44 were National Service Recruits whose examination was arranged by the Ministry of Labour leaving only 329 members of the general public who took advantage of the scheme.

The visit of the X-Ray Unit was therefore a most uneconomical one from the point of view of the money spent and the results obtained. This was probably due to a shifting of the population and I feel that better results would be obtained if suitable accommodation could be found in West View for the Units visit next year.

Number of Persons X-rayed and Referred to Chest Clinics showing abnormalities found.

MALES—

EXAMINEES	Miniature Films	Referred to Chest Clinic	N.A.D. at Chest Clinic	ABNORMALITIES FOUND			
				Active T.B.	Inactive T.B.	Bronchiectasis	Non-Tubercular
National Service Recruits	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schoolchildren	125	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	106	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	275	—	—	—	—	1	1

FEMALES—

EXAMINEES	Miniature Films	N.A.D. at Chest Clinic	Referred to Chest Clinic	Abnormalities Found			Non-Tubercular
				Active T.B.	Inactive T.B.	Bronchiectasis	
Schoolchildren	127	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	223	—	3	—	—	—	—
Total	350	—	3	—	—	—	—

Of the 625 total persons X-Rayed by the Unit, 3 or 0.48% were referred to the Chest Clinic. Of these 1 or 0.16% required occasional supervision 2 or 0.32% had healed lesions no further action being necessary. 2 or 0.32% had non-tubercular diseases.

B.C.G.

There is no scheme for B.C.G. vaccination in the town.

INFANT WELFARE SERVICES.

It must be emphasised that the basis of these services is the work done by the Health Visitors. Again, the fact that the Health Visitor is a highly-qualified nurse must be made known more generally—besides being a trained nurse she is invariably a fully qualified midwife and has to have a Health Visitor's Certificate.

The way in which the Health Visitors may be brought to work more in conjunction with the general practitioners is at the present time giving rise to much thought and discussion. No schemes have as yet been introduced in this area but the Health Visitors are always willing to go and help the general practitioners whenever they can.

Work done by the Health Visitors during the year 1955.

DOMICILIARY VISITS.

The total number of effective visits paid :—

1. Maternity and Child Welfare	..	..	..	4,273
2. Tuberculosis	..	..	..	481
3. General Health	..	..	..	2
4. Mental Deficiency	..	..	..	136
5. School	..	..	..	193
6. Ineffective Visits	..	..	..	183
				<hr/> 5,271 <hr/>

Average daily No. of effective visits per Health Visitor 21

CLINICS, ETC., WORK.

Time (as days) spent :—

(a) at M. & C.W. Centres	..	..	..	133
(b) at Chest Clinics	..	..	..	50
(c) at School	..	..	..	6

Infant Welfare Centres.

The total numbers attending the two Centres continues to fall at a slow rate. There has been of course, a redistribution of attendances between the centres due to the population changes brought about by slum clearance and rehousing.

The transfer of families to West View has resulted in an increased proportion of young mothers attending the West View Clinic and a corresponding drop in the attendances at the Frederic Street Clinic but without a corresponding increase at West View due no doubt to the unsatisfactory siting and nature of the temporary accommodation at present used. It may be that attendances will increase when the new central clinic at West View is completed next year.

Child Welfare Centres — Attendances, 1955.

Centre	Children		Children attending for first time	
	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.
Frederic Street	1702 (1657)	221 (294)	140 (122)	10 (11)
West View	1082 (1185)	184 (217)	111 (158)	15 (24)
Totals	2784 (2842)	405 (511)	251 (280)	25 (35)

Figures for 1954 are given in brackets.

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year for the year 1955 was 18. The Infantile Mortality Rate was thus 51.2, inferior to the previous year when it was 40.5.

Appendix II gives an indication of the trend in Hartlepool and offers a comparison with England and Wales as a whole.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Causes of Infant Deaths in relation to age.

DISEASE	Under 1 wk	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	Total under 4 wks	1 month & under 3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total
Prematurity	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Atelectasis	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Broncho Pneumonia..	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Acute congestion of lung	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Gastro-Enteritis	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Acute Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Intracranial										
Haemorrhage.. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Adrenal Haemorrhage	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Multiple Deficiency ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia Pallida ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Circulatory Failure ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

From the table it is plain that prematurity is now the main problem to be tackled. Apart from this there were 2 deaths from broncho pneumonia which could be looked upon as avoidable deaths.

Ante Natal Clinics.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at both Frederic Street and West View Clinics. During the year only two practices in the town availed themselves of the facilities offered whereby the clinics may be used by the general practitioners for the purpose of holding an ante-natal clinic with the midwives in attendance. The table of attendance shows an increase in the attendance figures over the previous year.

Ante-Natal Clinics—

Attendance 1955 with figures for 1954 in brackets.

<i>Centre</i>	<i>No. of Attendances</i>	<i>Average per Session</i>
Frederic St.	186 (140)	9 (6)
West View	39 (22)	9 (7)
Total	215 (162)	16 (13)

Domiciliary Midwifery.

During the year the 3 County Midwives working in the Borough attended 169 midwifery cases and 3 maternity cases—a total of 172. Figures for the previous three years are given below :—

Births attended by County Midwives 1953, '54 and '55

	1953	1954	1955
Total births (live and still) ..	362	332	361
Cases attended as midwife ..	125	96	169
Cases attended as Maternity Nurse	71	69	3
Total cases attended	196	165	172

Maternal Mortality.

There were no deaths under the heading Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion. This is the first year since 1952 that no deaths under this heading were reported.

Domestic Help Service.

This service has continued its good work, in spite of the restricted number of hours available to most cases, and is of particular benefit to the aged and infirm.

Domestic Help Cases during 1955.

Routine Cases.

No. of cases being assisted 1st January, 1955 ..	51
No. of new cases	28
	<hr/>
	79
No. terminated	21
	<hr/>
Cases being assisted on 31st December, 1955 ..	58
	<hr/>

Categories :—

Old Age Pensioners ..	66
Maternity Cases ..	6
Tuberculosis ..	2
Others	5
	<hr/>
	79
	<hr/>

No. of home helps employed — 21.

Home Nursing.

There are two nurses working in the town. From the table below the work carried out during the year shows a decrease over the past two years but taking the figures for the past three years it would appear that since the inception of the service that the visits have reached a norm and there is little doubt that these figures indicate that the nurses must be relieving the hospitals and the general practitioners of a great deal of work.

Visits by District Nurses, 1953, 1954 and 1955.

	1953		1954		1955	
	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
General—						
Medical	362	6,729	344	5,891	277	5,932
Surgical	57	3,062	43	1,391	47	1,136
Tuberculosis	17	429	20	473	15	470
Totals . .	436	10,220	407	7,755	339	7,538

The figures for 1955 include 83 visits to 18 patients under 5 years of age and 2,583 visits to 105 cases over 65 years of age.

Visits for injections number 1,811.

Care and After Care.

A stock of nursing equipment has been made available to the Council by the Durham County Council and this is held in store at the Health Centre, Frederic Street. This equipment, often needed in a hurry in the case of illness, is issued on the request of the medical practitioner or the district nurse and has proved beneficial and has eliminated delays of the past when such equipment had to be requisitioned from Durham.

Health Education.

This field of public health work is one in which there is much room for expansion. It, however, often depends largely on the public whether or not any method used is going to be of value.

The day-to-day individual education of the public by Doctors, Sanitary Inspectors, Health Visitors, Nurses, Midwives, etc., continues unabated. There is no doubt that this steady propaganda does bear fruit although slowly.

Other methods have now been made available to district Medical Officers of Health by the County Council. A sound-film projector and film strip is now available for the use of the Medical Officer of Health of county districts. This has been utilised in Hartlepool to show films on health topics to some of the women's organisations in the town.

In addition a film-strip projector has been used to supplement Health Visitors' advice and instruction to expectant and nursing mothers.

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The School Health Service in Hartlepool is the responsibility of the Durham County Council. The medical inspection of school-children is carried out by the School Medical Officer who is directly responsible to the Deputy School Medical Officer. Each child is examined 4 times during attendances at school i.e. on entry, between 8 and 9 years, at 11 years and as leavers.

A comprehensive report on the state of the sanitary conveniences in the schools in Hartlepool was sent to the Deputy School Medical Officer requesting some action. The conveniences are such that in my view since the schools are to be used for many years to come, it is imperative that they should be brought up-to-date. Accommodation at one school was modernised during the year and others will follow on a priority basis.

Medical Inspection Statistics.

No. of Inspections in Prescribed Groups.

Figures for previous years in brackets.

Entrants	.. ..	47 (144)
8-9 years (included in other routine inspections)		
11 + years	.. ..	54 (76)
Leavers	.. ..	32 (114)
		<hr style="width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 133 (334) <hr style="width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"/>

Other Routine Inspections — Nil (14).

No. of Special Examinations — Nil (13).

No. of children attending Clinic for treatment — 892 (719)
2,572 attendances (2, 323).

No. of children attending Clinic for examination — 623 (755)
1,801 attendances (1,744).

No. of re-inspections — Nil (140).

These figures show a tremendous drop in routine examinations of Hartlepool children at the schools. With regard to clinic work there has been a slight increase in attendances for treatment, and for examination much the same.

**ANNUAL REPORT of the SENIOR SANITARY
INSPECTOR for the Year 1955.**

*Health Department,
Frederic Street,
Hartlepool.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

After the arrears of work through staff shortages during the previous year had been overcome good progress was maintained in most branches of our duties though not unnaturally attention paid to certain aspects suffered, mainly Food Hygiene and routine factory inspections.

The long fine summer and impact of slum clearance carried out which is now beginning to be felt, brought about a welcome reduction in nuisance abatement, though the continuing rising cost of repairs offer no inducement to owners to maintain their houses to a satisfactory standard and this is reflected in the increasing number of statutory notices served and repairs carried out in default of the owner. It is an unfortunate fact that the Housing Rents and Repairs Act, 1954, insofar as carrying out repairs to justify an enhanced rent is concerned, is a dead letter in this town though it is obvious that urgent steps are necessary to prevent further deterioration of houses through lack of repairs.

Neither can it be said that the improvement grant facilities of the Housing Act, 1949 have the support they deserve as during the year only three such applications were granted with an overall total of five.

Good and steady progress was made in slum clearance and redevelopment and by the year-end 887 houses had been dealt with in slum clearance areas, 659 demolished and 182 houses, 93 flats and 20 maisonettes completed on cleared sites.

The proposals for slum clearance submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government under Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 provided for the demolition of 1,384 houses within 17 years. These proposals are based on the present rate of clearance of about 75 houses a year. From the published summarised returns it is apparent that this town has proportionately one of the largest, if not the largest problem at 27% of the total occupied houses, even after what has already been achieved, of any town. Larger towns with numerically more houses will no doubt have greater problems incidental to clearance and redevelopment

but nevertheless the task is onerous and acute. Provided that adequate staffing is maintained there will be no difficulty in increasing the rate of clearance that may be required if there is any reduction in building for ordinary cases under the government's revised Housing policy. It must not be overlooked, though, that additional demands will be made on the time of your inspectors in the next year or two under the new Food Regulations and Clean Air Bill when it becomes law.

In conclusion I would like to express my thanks to all colleagues for helpful co-operation during this year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. A. WARD,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

The year under review saw a welcome decline on the time spent on property repairs and maintenance due in no small measure to the long spell of fine weather during the Autumn and no doubt to a lesser degree the fact that slum clearance has eradicated a lot of the worst houses in the town.

A total of 518 houses were inspected during the year and 1,219 re-inspections were made in respect of properties under notice. 222 informal notices were served in respect of 244 houses with regard to nuisances existing thereon and 214 notices affecting 230 houses were complied with. On the authority of the Committee 43 Statutory Notices were served in the year with respect to 44 houses and 44 such notices were complied with in respect of 45 houses. 8 houses were repaired on verbal instructions.

It is to be noted that 9 Statutory Notices not fully complied with were abated on default of the owner to 10 houses and the necessary action taken to recover the expenses incurred which amounted to a total of £210. Total payments for repairs on default recovered during the year were £164 15s. 6d.

To summarise, a total of 265 notices were served in respect of 244 houses and 258 such notices were complied with to 275 houses.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Dwellinghouses.	<i>Inspection</i>	<i>Re-inspection</i>	<i>Total</i>
Notifiable diseases	6	—	6
Other diseases	—	—	—
Verminous Premises	7	3	10
Dirty Premises	3	3	6
Overcrowded condition	1	—	1
Houses let in lodgings	—	—	—
Housing and Public Health Acts	518	1,219	1,739
Water Supply	20	31	51
Animals, etc. kept	1	—	1
Supervision of removals	336	—	336
Rat-infested premises	265	452	717
Other Premises.			
Tents, Vans, Sheds	64	—	64
Stables	—	—	—
Offensive trades	5	6	11
Marine Stores	2	—	2
Accumulation of rubbish	—	—	—
Factories with mechanical power	31	4	35

Other Premises	<i>Inspection</i>	<i>Re-inspections</i>	Total
Factories with no mechanical power	1	2	3
Workplaces	1	—	1
Places of Public Entertainment	—	—	—
Sale of Rag Flock	—	—	—
Pet Animals Act	—	—	—
Schools	4	1	5
Atmospheric Pollution.. .. .	41	—	41

Food Premises.

Licensed Premises	20	2	22
Meat Shops	17	2	19
Provision Shops	34	2	36
Fish Shops	7	1	8
Milk Shops and Dairies	2	—	2
Restaurant Kitchens	16	4	20
Bakehouses	9	—	9
Ice-cream Premises	5	—	5

Miscellaneous—Action Taken.

No. of complaints investigated during year	378
Informal Notices served	222
Informal notices complied with	214
Second or reminder notices sent	99
Nuisances abated without service of written notice	8
Statutory notices served	43
Statutory notices complied with	44
Notices abated on default of owner	9
Warning letters sent	8
Interviews with owners	89
Interviews with builders	42

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Derelict Property.

During the year 2 derelict houses have been demolished by the owner.

During the past 6 years 180 derelict houses have been demolished voluntarily and the majority of the sites thus cleared have been subsequently acquired compulsorily by the Council and re-developed.

Vermin Infestation.

There has been no variation in the methods used from previous years, i.e., liquid and powder insecticide,

Bug-infested houses dealt with numbered only 9.

The furniture and effects of 336 tenants were inspected and disinfested as necessary prior to rehousing taking place and verminous properties thus rendered vacant were disinfested prior to re-letting.

Furniture and bedding not capable of being cleansed satisfactorily is removed and destroyed ; this action was carried out in 41 cases. The trouble and expense involved has been amply repaid in the freedom of vacated council houses from vermin when inspected prior to re-letting.

Treatment of houses, and at times furniture of houses affected by wood-boring beetles is becoming a seasonable occupation of the summer months, more particularly in council houses when the larvae of the beetle is active. Remedial work is at times expensive and if there is any increase in the incidence, consideration may have to be given to the economics of proofing timber used in new houses, building and repair work.

A total of 273 houses were treated during the year for vermin infestation as below :—

Bug-infested	9	Silver fish	10
Black beetles	225	Wood-boring beetles	18
Fleas	11		

Atmospheric Pollution.

The standing Committees of the Tees-side local authorities continue to meet regularly and an active interest is maintained.

Apart from interviews with industrial concerns causing pollution evidence was submitted to local Members of Parliament on the provisions of the new Clean Air Bill.

The British Transport Commission are now operating a number of diesel-powered shunting engines in the district and there is considerable scope for the extension of the service. A number of regular passenger train services through the town are now diesel-driven and further extensions are promised.

The 2 deposit gauges in the town were continued in operation throughout the year, one in semi-industrial surroundings and the other in a residential area flanked to the N.W. by open country, and the town gauge still continues to give a reading of about twice the residential one.

It is advised that gauges should be exposed for a five-year cycle to obtain a representative picture of pollution under all weather conditions and last year saw the completion of the five-

year period of these gauges. The year's records and monthly and annual averages in respect of each gauge are summarised in appendix III. In embarking on the second five-year period it will be interesting to see what effect the proposed Clean Air Bill has on the results.

Whilst it can be expected that under certain weather conditions gauge readings will be adversely affected by the Tees industrial belt it is very surprising to note that in months when there is a high proportion of N.W. winds from the open country the residential gauge shows greatly increased deposits and raises the question as to whether we are not subject to considerable pollution from Wear and Tyne.

For the last year the Gray Square gauge gives a total deposited matter of 305 tons per square mile as against 341 tons for the previous year and the West View gauge 187 tons as against 146 tons.

Dust Nuisance — Chemical Works.

By the year end after 4 years of continuous and expensive effort to control the corrosion in the precipitator it could be said that success had been achieved and that there was every indication that this one precipitator could be operated for a continued period without a major breakdown.

A modification of the second precipitator, not yet used, was authorised so it was anticipated that by the summer emission from all kilns would be subject to gas-washing and electric precipitation in two series of towers and filters. Provided that the plant can operate continuously throughout the summer months, when the maximum nuisance is caused, and that the modifications have not unduly impaired the efficiency of the filters it can hopefully be said that the eradication of the nuisance is in sight.

During the early part of the summer a continued nuisance was caused for a limited time whilst one of the washtowers had, as an emergency owing to corrosion affecting its safety, to be lined with special bricks. The second tower was done likewise in the winter.

Offensive Trades.

Premises—Fish-curing	6	Miscellaneous	2
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The establishments carrying on the trade of fish-curers had annual licences renewed for a further period of twelve months.

Informal action, indicated below had to be taken on occasions to abate the nuisance :—

Limewash	2	Sanitary Accommodation	2
Rubbish	1	Structural defects	1
No hot water	1		

2 curing houses were discontinued during the year.

Water Supply.

The town is supplied with water by the Hartlepool Water Company from boreholes situated at two places within the area of West Hartlepool and at Naisberry, in the adjoining rural area. The reduced hardness of the latter supply will eventually result in an improvement of the main supply which it is designed to supplement and replace to a certain extent.

All supplies are chlorinated prior to distribution and the supply though unpleasantly hard, has proved adequate and satisfactory.

A typical analysis is given below :—

	<i>Parts per 100,000</i>
Chlorine as Chlorides	15.5000
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.1015
Ammonia	0.0032
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0041
Oxygen Absorption	0.0128
Injurious Metals	None
Total Solid Matter dried @ 110°C.	94.0000
pH value of Sample	7.65
<hr/>	
Temporary Hardness	25.0 Degrees
Permanent Hardness	16.8 „
Colour of sample on Hazen Scale	2
Appearance of Sample in 2-foot tube ..	Not quite bright
Odour when heated to 50°C... ..	None
<hr/>	

Microscopical Examination.

Satisfactory.

Bacteriological Examination.

No. of colonies on Nutrient Agar. @ 37°C.	
after 72 hours	5 in 2 ml.
No. of colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 20-22°C.	
after 72 hours	3 in 2 ml.
Presumptive B. Coli Test @ 37°C. after 72 hours	Negative in 100 ml.
Clostridium Welchii Test @ 45°C. in 40 ml.	Negative

Observations.

The chemical analysis of this sample affords no evidence of excessive proportions of nitrogenous constituents such as are usually associated with undesirable drainage, and the figure for Oxygen Absorbed shows that the sample is free from abnormal amounts of organic matter. The microscopical examination gives no indication of contamination by surface drainage and the bacteriological examination is highly satisfactory in every respect. The sample is of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

HOUSING ACTS, 1936-1956.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Slum Clearance.

By the year-end good progress had been made in rehousing from five Compulsory Purchase Orders confirmed during the year.

A total of 323 persons were rehoused during the year from condemned houses and 30 houses were demolished.

Redevelopment of cleared sites has proceeded rapidly and a total of 182 houses, 93 flats and 20 special dwellings have been already completed as part of the Council's redevelopment programme.

Individual Unfit Houses.

During the year 19 Closing Orders were made, 64 persons were rehoused from 15 houses subject to a Closing Order ; 1 house was made fit on an undertaking from the owner.

Demolition Orders were made in respect of 3 houses, 1 was determined, 1 house demolished and 12 persons rehoused.

In addition to the making of formal closing orders, informal action secured the voluntary closing of 11 houses and the rehousing of 13 families of 59 persons. 2 houses thus vacated were demolished voluntarily, a total of 180 houses have thus been demolished. The House Management Committee rehouse on my certificate as to the insanitary conditions of the house and on written undertaking from the owner not to re-let.

Overcrowding.

It is impossible to give an accurate picture of the present overcrowding position without carrying out a fresh survey.

Housing Statistics.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—

(1)(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts	518
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1219
(2)(a)	Number of dwellinghouses [included under sub-head (1)] above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925-1932	24
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	48

(3) Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	24
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	244
2. Remedy of defects during the year without the service of formal notices :—	
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by local authority or their officers	238
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	38
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	30
(b) by local authority in default of owners	8
B. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	6
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after the service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	9
(b) by local authority in default of owners	2
C. Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(3) Orders determined	1
D. Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	11
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

E. Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1949 :—		
(1) Closing Orders made under section 3(1)	—	
(2) Demolition Orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under section 3(2)	Nil	
F. Proceedings under section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 :—		
Closing Orders made under section 10(1)	8	
G. Clearance Areas—		
(1) Total number of unfit houses demolished	30	
(2) Total number of other houses demolished	—	
(3) Number of persons displaced from unfit houses	323	
(4) Number of persons displaced from other houses	—	
4. Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.		
(1) Application for disrepair certificate where repairs increase has been claimed—granted	—	
(2) Application for disrepair certificate where repairs increase has been claimed — refused	—	
(3) Application for disrepair certificate where no repair increase has been claimed—granted	—	
(4) Application for disrepair certificate where no repair increase has been claimed — refused	—	
(5) Application for certificate of revocation after repairs have been carried out under (1) above—granted	—	
(6) Application for certificate of revocation after repairs have been carried out under (1) above—refused	—	
(7) Application for certificate of revocation after repairs have been carried out under (3) above—granted	—	
(8) Application for certificate of revocation after repairs have been carried out under (3) above—refused	—	

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938-1952.

<i>Type of Establishment and No. at year end</i>	<i>Prov. Shops</i>	<i>Fish Shops</i>	<i>Bake- houses</i>	<i>Catering</i>	<i>Licensed Premises</i>	<i>Butchers Shops</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
	73	13	12	22*	33	18	171
No. Registered Sec. 14	—	3	—	—	—	8	11
Defects Remedied—							
Lack Cleanliness ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
„ Hot Water ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ Soap & Towels ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Ventilation ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
„ Lighting ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No Hot Water fitted ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No sink and/or defective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective decoration ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Defective San. Accom. ..	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
„ drains ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„ Water Supply ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Structure ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
„ Bins ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubbish ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animals kept ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Defects ..	2	—	—	2	4	2	10
Total Inspections ..	36	8	9	20	22	19	114

*Private 12; Works 4; School 6.

It was only necessary to serve 5 written notices in respect of defects discovered and all defects at the varying types of premises, as detailed in the table above, were remedied informally.

There were no prosecutions during the year for contravention of the Act or regulations.

Ice Cream premises registered for retail sale are nearly all provision shops.

Premises registered are given below :—

Premises registered for manufacturing ice cream	3
Premises registered for sale of ice cream ..	60
Premises registered and selling ice cream ..	47

and a total of 5 inspections were made for this class of trade.

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

10 inspections of meat and other foods were carried out during the year at retail shops and canteens and weight of food condemned amounted to 3 cwts. 7 st. 0 lbs.

Food Condemned :—

Tinned Milk	..	..	..	12 lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	..	..	2 st.	6 lbs.
Tinned Fruit	..	..	4 st.	0 lbs.
Tinned Meat	..	..	2 st.	9 lbs.
Meat	..	..	19 st.	8 lbs.
Fish	..	..	—	—
Butter and Margarine	..	..	1 st.	7 lbs.

Condemned food is destroyed by the Council.

Slaughterhouses and Slaughter of Animals Acts.

All private slaughterhouses were closed in 1940 on public health grounds and following the decontrol of the meat and live stock industry no application was received for a private slaughterhouse.

All slaughtering is still carried out at the Municipal abattoir of an adjoining authority.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT REGULATIONS), 1924.

No formal action was called for under this regulation during the year.

Milk and Dairies' Regulations, 1949-1953.

Persons and premises registered under the above orders at the year-end are as follows :—

Distributors with retail dairy premises in the town	4	
Distributors with no retail premises in the town	4	
	—	8
Retail purveyors of bottled milk only from shops		43

There was a net decrease of 3 distributors (bottled milk only).

The town was included in an area declared to be Specified Area under the Food & Drugs (Milk Dairies & Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, for the sale of designated milk only. This has been the position for a number of years now.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS), 1949-1953.

Licences granted under these orders and in force at the year-end are as follows :—

	<i>Dealer's Licences</i>	<i>Supplementary Licences</i>
T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk ..	13	3
Pasteurised Milk	14	3
Sterilised Milk	52	2
Tuberculin-Tested	13	3

Both T.T. and Pasteurised milks on sale in the town are each derived from 3 sources and the supply position and the quality was well maintained.

Purity of Milk Supplies—Bacteriological Examination.

T.T. Pasteurised Milk. All 18 samples submitted for examination passed the Methylene Blue test as to keeping quality and the Phosphatase test as to efficiency of pasteurising.

Pasteurised Milk. 18 samples were submitted of which all passed the Methylene Blue and the Phosphatase tests.

A representative number of these samples were of school milk.

Sterilised Milk. 4 samples submitted passed the test.

Animal Inoculation for T.B. All 4 samples submitted for examination were negative.

Tuberculin-Tested Milk. Though only 6 samples were taken 3 failed to pass the Methylene Blue test.

Animal Inoculation Brucella abortus. 4 samples of T.T. milk were reported on as positive, the results were reported to the appropriate authorities and the matter was under active investigation at the year end.

The quality of the milk on retail sale can be said to be very satisfactory with the exception of the small quantity of raw graded (Tuberculin-Tested) milk on retail sale. This is derived from several sources and nearly all samples failed the keeping quality test but samples taken at the point of production by the Milk Advisory Service were always satisfactory and the trouble seems to lie in transport and marketing arrangements.

ICE CREAM (Heat-Treatment) REGULATIONS, 1949-52.

Though there are only 3 registered manufacturers in the town, 2 cold mix and 1 heat-treated mix, in fact only the heat-treated mix has been produced all other ice cream on sale from shops being pre-packed and obtained wholesale.

Out of 59 samples procured for examination for provisional grading 43 or 73% were satisfactory. Out of 16 unsatisfactory samples, from only 3 producers, 7 were from one firm that was having considerable plant trouble despite expert advice. 5 samples were from a local source of manufacture and due to inefficient sterilisation, a marked improvement was effected after series sampling.

Nevertheless the results are a very considerable improvement on previous years.

Detailed results are tabulated below :—

	<i>Sample Results</i>			
	<i>Satisfactory</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
No. of producers sampled	Grade I	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
9	25	18	6	10

FACTORIES ACT, 1937-1944.

Little arose during the year that calls for comment.

Most factories now maintain adequate supervision, and more voluntary modernisation and improvements that could not be called for under legislation were carried out.

Notification was received in respect of 1 outworker in the clothing industry.

Details of inspections carried out and defects discovered are indicated in the following table :—

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by S.I.).

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	1	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	64	28	4	—
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	9	7	—	—
TOTAL	86	36	6	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases prosecuted
	Found	rem- edied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Want of cleanliness	6	6	—	—	—
Overcrowding.....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	6	5	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offen- ces relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	12	11	—	—	—

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Work under this Act was maintained at a steady level comparable with last year.

Infestation of dwellinghouses was principally sporadic in nature.

No formal action had to be taken.

Types of infested areas dealt with other than houses are as below :—

Industrial premises	4	Food Shops	4
Tips	2	Building Sites	2
Allotments	1	Licensed Premises	3
Hospitals	1		
No. of dead rats recovered—poison		388	
—traps		36	Total 424
No. of dead mice recovered—		91	

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Local Author- ity	Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses)	All other (incl. Business Premises)	Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	Agricultural
I No. of properties in Local Authority's District ..	42	4983	598	5623	4
II No. of properties inspected as a result of :—					
(a) Notification	2	87	10	99	
(b) Survey under the Act.. ..	5	39	—	44	1
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	2	—	119	122	
III Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections (to be completed only if figures are readily available)	2	484	129	705	12
IV No. of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by :—					
(a) Rats { Major.. .. .	1	6	1	8	1
{ Minor.. .. .	6	53	7	66	
(b) Mice { Major.. .. .	—	—	1	1	
{ Minor.. .. .	—	26	2	28	
V No. of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Sec. IV)	6	85	10	100	1
VI Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments. (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	17	96	22	—	1
VII No. of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act :—					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	1	1	
VIII No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	
IX Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	
X No. of "Block" control schemes carried out	9				

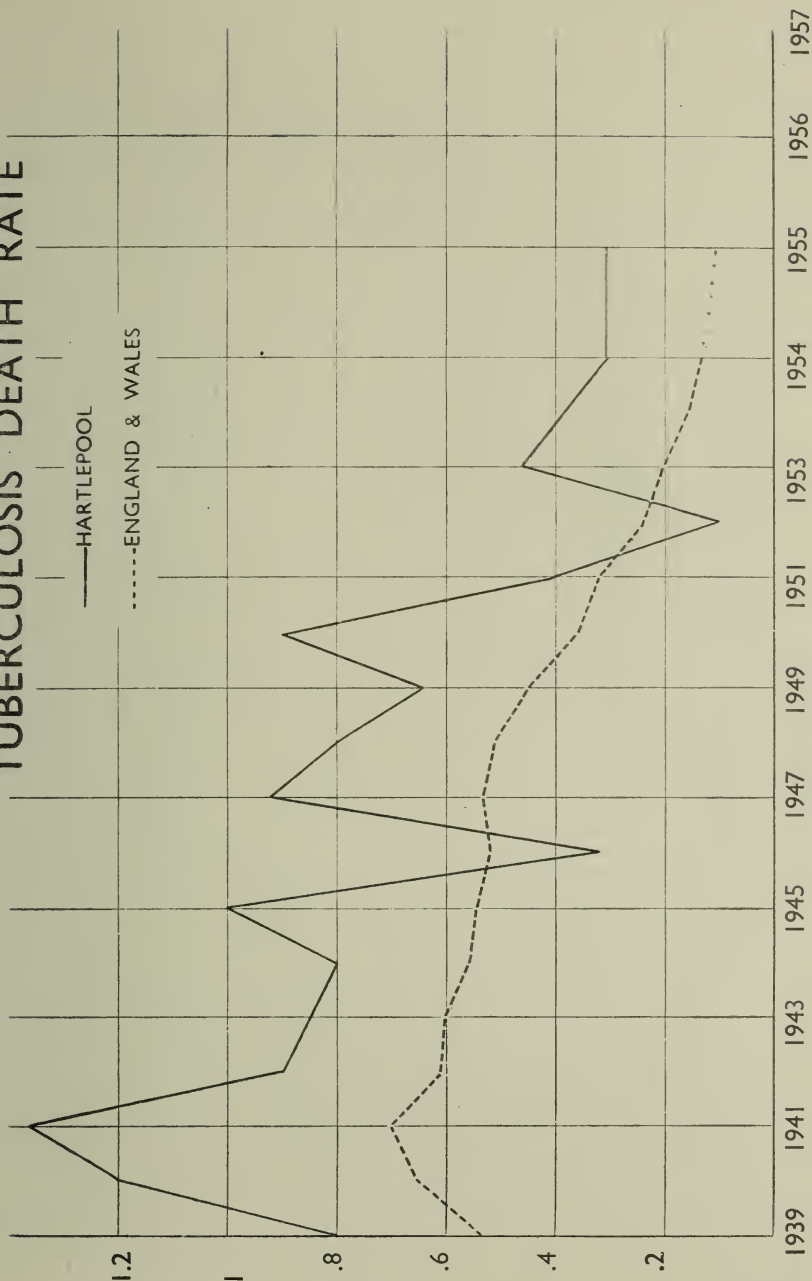
APPENDIX I

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

—HARTLEPOOL

-----ENGLAND & WALES

DEATHS PER 1,000 POPULATION

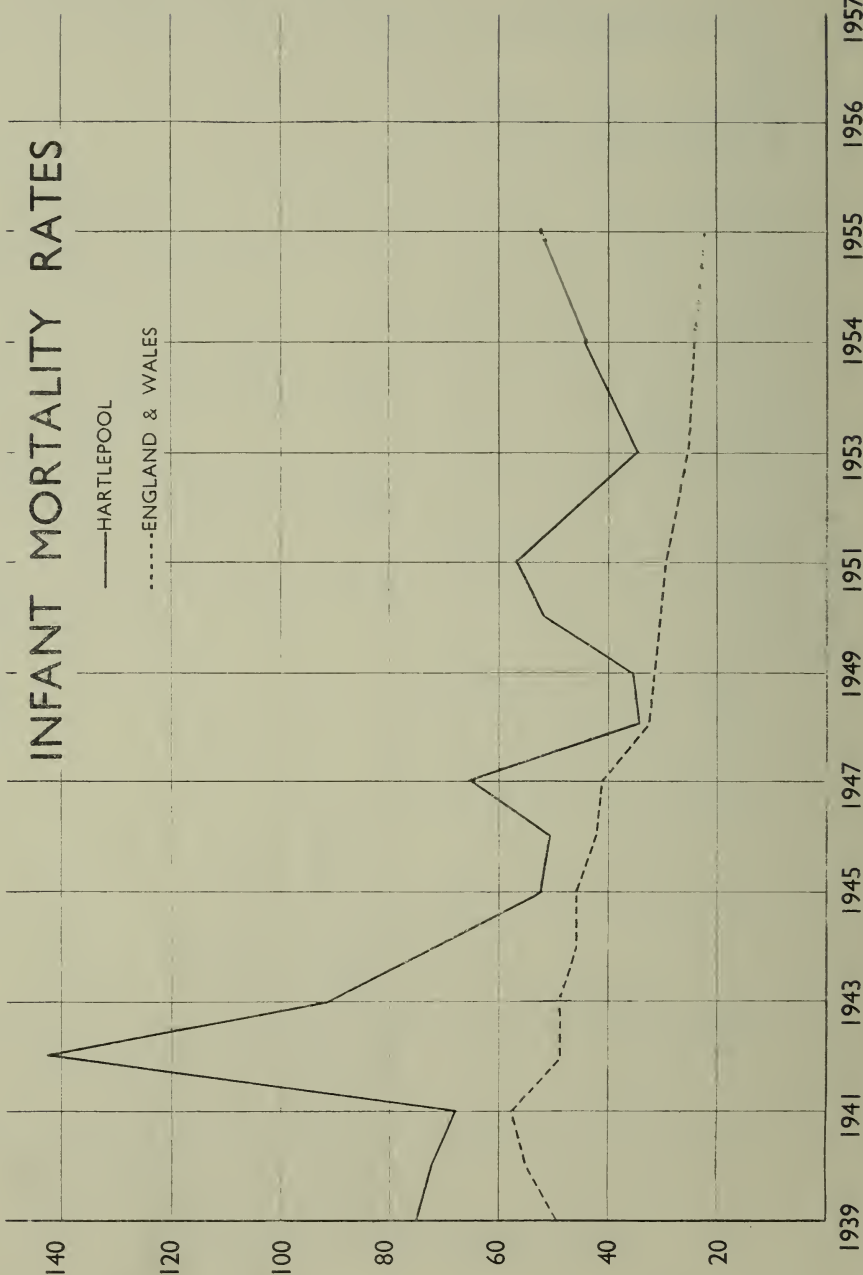


APPENDIX II

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

—HARTLEPOOL
ENGLAND & WALES

INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



APPENDIX III.
DEPOSIT GAUGES, ANNUAL TOTALS, MONTHLY AND FIVE-YEARLY AVERAGES.
Gray Square New Cemetery

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Average	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Average
Suspended Solids	159.53	182.94	144.06	146.35	109.74	148.52	78.87	95.96	80.53	56.07	63.81	75.06
Dissolved Solids	152.68	246.88	150.42	194.95	195.81	188.15	102.03	111.34	90.19	100.73	123.48	105.55
TOTAL	312.21	429.82	294.48	341.30	305.55	336.67	180.90	207.30	170.72	156.80	187.29	180.60
Monthly Average	26.01	35.81	24.54	28.44	25.46	28.05	15.15	17.27	14.22	12.23	15.60	14.89
Rainfall Total	28.35	19.42	14.35	25.45	15.15	20.54	30.62	21.73	16.67	25.41	18.22	22.53
Monthly Average	2.36	1.78	1.19	2.12	1.26	1.74	2.55	1.81	1.38	2.11	1.52	1.87

WINDS %		N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.	Calm	No Record
	1951	5.9	11.9	2.0	5.6	9.6	37.2	5.6	8.0	7.2	5.8
	1952	7.3	12.3	2.2	3.8	6.4	36.6	8.7	12.4	9.6	.27
	1953	5.5	10.2	2.6	4.7	14.8	39.8	5.3	8.4	7.5	.6
	1954	8.7	10.6	1.2	7.8	12.4	38.0	5.7	10.6	1.7	7.3
	1955	8.9	12.3	4.0	2.5	15.9	27.0	11.5	11.7	2.1	4.1
Average		7.3	11.4	2.4	4.9	11.8	35.7	7.3	10.2	5.6	3.6

